

A PRACTICAL GUIDE TO PĀḲI GRAMMAR

ĀNANDAJOTI BHIKKHU



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by

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Preface

The guide that is presented here is based on tables and notes I typed up when I was first learning Pāḷi, which have rather surprisingly lasted in my work until today.

The emphasis here is on being practical, so rather than overwhelming the student with forms he will rarely come across, it is more important that he master the most common forms and meanings, and use reference works to find and understand things that are outside the scope of this work.

The tables and notes present the subject from various points of view, looking at how the forms are made, what is their meaning, and then giving examples so it can be seen how they are used in the texts themselves.

For more comprehensive reference tables please see Ven Ñāṇatusita's tables at the following address: <http://www.accesstoinight.org/lib/authors/nyanatusita/>

And for nouns, together with illustrations, see: <http://www.ancient-buddhist-texts.net/Texts-and-Translations/Navapadamanjari/index.htm>

I would be grateful to anyone using this work if they could give feedback so that it can be made more useful for the student in the future.

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Verbs

In Pāli there are 7 conjugations which have different signs, viz:

1 = a 2 = ṁ-a 3 = ya 4 = ṇo 5 = ṇā 6 = o 7 = aya, e

and there are 8 modes:

Present Indicative, Imperative, Aorist, Future, Optative, Conditional, Imperfect, Perfect

and two voices:

Active (attanopada) Middle (parassapada)

the 2nd however is used as active, and only the form is different.

Summary of Verb Meanings

Present Indicative	karoti	he does, he is doing, he was doing
Passive	karīyati	it is done
Causative	kāreti	he had it done, he causes to do
Imperative	karotu	do, please do, must do
Aorist (active)	akāsi	he did
Aorist (passive)	*kariyi, *karīyi	it was done
Future (active)	karissati	he will do
Future (passive)	kariyassati	it will be done

Optative	kareyya	he may/could/should/might do
Conditional	*akarissa	if it were done
Absolutive	katvā, karitvā	having done, after doing, done
Infinitive	kātuṁ	to do

Past Participle	kata	done
Past Participle Active	*kartāvin	having done, who has done
Present Participle	karonta, kariyamāna	doing
Future Passive Participle	kātabba, karaṇīya, kicca	what should/must/could be done

Conjugations

Present Indicative (vattamānā)

he does, he is doing, he was doing (near past, near future)

	3rd sing.	3rd plural	2nd sing.	2nd plural	1st sing.	1st plural
Active:	karoti gacchati muñcati	karonti gacchanti muñcanti	karosi gacchasi muñcasi	karotha gacchatha muñcatha	karomi gacchāmi muñcāmi	karoma gacchāma muñcāma
Middle:	kurute gacchate	kurunte gacchante	kuruse gacchase	kuruvhe gacchavhe	kubbe gacche	gacchamhe kurumhe

transitive verbs (sakammaka) require an object

e.g. **sūdo bhattam** (object) **pacati**

the chef cooks rice

intransitive verbs (akammaka) are complete without object

e.g. **puriso gacchati** (no object required)

the person goes

the active voice is used when the effect is on another

the passive voice is used when the effect is on oneself

Passive (kammakāraka)

to be done

(formed by adding -ya, -yya, -iya, -īya, -iyya to root or stem)

	3rd sing.	3rd plural	2nd sing.	2nd plural	1st sing.	1st plural
√kar	karīyati	karīyanti	karīyasi	karīyatha	karīyāmi	karīyāma
√muc	muccati	muccanti	muccasi	muccatha	muccāmi	muccāma

the 3rd conjugation and the passive often look alike as they both take the suffix *ya*

the passive has the agent in the instrumental case

Causative Forms (kāritakāraka)

make do, have done, cause to be done

(formed by strengthening root vowel and/or adding causal suffix, -pe, -ape, -paya, -apaya)

	3rd sing.	3rd plural	2nd sing.	2nd plural	1st sing.	1st plural
Active:	kāreti deseti muñcāpeti	kārenti desenti muñcāpenti	kāresi desesi muñcāpesi	kāretha desetha muñcāpetha	kāremi desemi muñcāpemi	kārema desema muñcāpema
Middle:	desayate	desayante	desayase	desayavhe	deseye	desayamhe

the 7th conjugation and the passive often look alike as they both can take the suffix *e*

in the causative the agent is in the nominative

the person through whom the action is done is accusative or instrumental

Imperative (pañcamī)

do, please do, should do

	3rd sing.	3rd plural	2nd sing.	2nd plural	1st sing.	1st plural
Active:	karotu gacchatu desetu	karontu gacchantu desentu	karohi gaccha gacchāhi desehi	karotha gacchatha desetha	karomi gacchāmi desemi	karoma gacchāma desema
Middle:	kurutaṃ gacchataṃ desetaṃ	karontaṃ gacchantāṃ desayantaṃ	karassu gacchassu desayassu	karuvho gacchavho desaya vhe	kare gacche desaye	kuromase gacchāmase desayamhe

Aorist (ajjatanī)

he did, he has done, all past actions

	3rd sing.	3rd plural	2nd sing.	2nd plural	1st sing.	1st plural
√kar	(a)kari akāsi	(a)kariṃsu akaṃsu akāsum	(a)kari akāsi	(a)karittha akattha	(a)kariṃ akāsiṃ	~ akamha
√gam	gacchi agami	gañchum agamisum	gacchi agami	gacchittha agamittha	gacchiṃ agamim	gacchimha agamimsu
√dis	desesi	desesum	desesi	desittha	desesiṃ	desimha
√vac	avoca avaca	avocum avacum	avoca avaca	avocuttha avacuttha	avocum avacum	avocumha avacumha

aorists sometimes show the augment *a-* before the root

Future (bhavissanti)

he will do, he can do, he must do

	3rd sing.	3rd plural	2nd sing.	2nd plural	1st sing.	1st plural
Active:	karissati gamissati lacchati dakkhati	karissanti gamissanti lacchanti dakkhanti	karissasi gamissasi lacchasi dakkhasi	karissatha gamissatha lacchatha dakkhatha	karissāmi gamissāmi lacchāmi dakkhāmi	karissāma gamissāma lacchāma dakkhāma
Middle:	gamissate	gamissante	gamissase	gamissa vhe	gamissam	gamissāmhe

Optative (sattamī)

he may do, he could do, he would do, he should do, he might do

	3rd sing.	3rd plural	2nd sing.	2nd plural	1st sing.	1st plural
Active:	kare gacche gaccheyya gaccheyyāti	kareyyu gaccheyyu gaccheyyum	kare gacche gaccheyya gaccheyyāsi	kareyyātha gaccheyyātha gacchetha	kare gacche gaccheyyam gaccheyyāmi	kareyyāma gaccheyyāma gacchema gacchemu
Middle:	gacchetha karetha	gaccheraṃ kareraṃ	gacchetho karetho	gaccheyya vho kareyya vho	gaccheyyam kareyyam	gaccheyyāmhe gacchemase kareyyāmhe karemasa

Conditional (kālātipatti)

if he went

	3rd sing.	3rd plural	2nd sing.	2nd plural	1st sing.	1st plural
Active:	agamissa	agamissaṃsu	agamissa agamissi	agamissatha	agamissaṃ agamissāmi	agamissāma
Middle:	agamissatha	agamissimsu	agamisse	agamissavhe	agamissaṃ	agamissāmhase

Perfect (parokkhā)

he has said

few forms found in the Canon

	3rd sing.	3rd plural	2nd sing.	2nd plural	1st sing.	1st plural
Active:	āha	āhu āhaṃsu vidū vidum̐	āha	-ttha	-a	-mha
Middle:	-ttha	-re	-ttho	-vho	-i	-mhe

Imperfect (hīyattani)

he did

(not found in the Canon)

	3rd sing.	3rd plural	2nd sing.	2nd plural	1st sing.	1st plural
Active:	-ā	-ū	-o	-ttha	-a, -aṃ	-mhā
Middle:	-ttha	-tthum̐	-se	-vham̐	-im̐	-mhase

Some Irregular Verb Forms

	3rd sing.	3rd plural	2nd sing.	2nd plural	1st sing.	1st plural
√as (present)	atthi	santi	asi	attha	asmi, amhi	amha, amhā
√as (optative)	assa siyā	assu siyaṃsu, siyaṃ	assa siyā	assatha	assum̐ siyaṃ	assāma
	siyā					
√hū (aorist)	ahosi	ahesum̐	ahosi	ahuvattha	ahosim̐	ahuma
√hū (root aorist)	ahū ahud	ahum̐ ahū	ahu ahū	- - -	ahum̐	ahum̐
√vac (aorist)	avoca	avocum̐	avoca	avocuttha avacuttha	avocaṃ	avocumha/ā
√dis (aorist)	addasā	addasaṃsu	addasā	addasatha	addasaṃ	addasāma
√gam (aorist)	agamāsi	agamamsu	agamā	agamittha	agamāsimaḥ	agamamhā
√gam (root aorist)	aga agā	agu agū	aga agā	aguttha	agaṃ	agamhā
√su (aorist)	assosi	assosum̐	assosi	assutha	assosim̐	assumha
√labh (aorist)	alattha	alatthum̐	alattha	- - -	alatthaṃ	alatthamha/ā

Indeclineables

Absolutive (Gerund) (pubbakiriya, tvādiyantapada)

having done, after doing, action precedes main verb

indeclinable past participle stem + tvā, itvā or ya (assimilated)

the verbs are infinite and are always subservient to the main finite verb in the sentence

examples:

...uṭṭhāyāsanā Bhagavantam abhivādetvā, pakkāmi.

...having risen from the seat and worshipped the Gracious One, he left.

...yānā paccorohitvā pattiko va ārāmaṃ pāvisi.

...after descending from the vehicle he entered the park by foot.

Seyyathā pi nāma purāṇaṃ bandhanaṃ chinditvā aññaṃ navaṃ bandhanaṃ kareyya

It is as though having cut off an old bond he would make a new bond

anuvicca viññū garahanti

wise people investigate and blame (him)

sā kho panassā bhaginī sāmaṃ diṭṭhā vā hoti anussavassutā vā

she has seen that sister herself or heard

Infinitive (tumanta, indeclinable)

formed strong root or present stem + tumi, itumi, tave

e.g. to make, to do

examples:

kathaṃ me ajja kātave?

how to make it for me today?

Buddhānaṃ Sāsanaṃ manasi kātum

to give (lit: to make) thought to the Buddha's Dispensation

icchāmaṃ, Tāta, janapadaṃ gantum

I desire, Dear to go to the country

pañhe pucchitum abhikaṅkhamāno

longing to ask a question

bhikkhaṃ icchāmi dātave

I desire to give alms-food

Participles

Past Participle (missakiriya) remembered, conquered, heard

formed from root with suffix -ta or -ita or -na

Examples:		
root	suffix	form
<i>formed with -ta</i>		
√sar (remembers)	+ -ta	sata, paṭissata
√ji (conquers)	"	jita, parājita
√su (hears)	"	suta
√bhū (is)	"	bhūta
√sudh (purifies)	"	suddha
√labh (receives)	"	laddha
√dis (sees)	"	diṭṭha
√kam (moves)	"	kanta
<i>with some the end nasal drops</i>		
√gam (goes)	+ -ta	gata
√nam (bends)	"	nata
√han (kills)	"	hata
<i>formed with -ita</i>		
√vid (knows)	+ -ita	vidita
√gah (takes)	"	gahita
√mud (rejoices)	"	mudita
√yāca (requests)	"	yācita
√nanda (rejoices)	"	nandita
<i>formed with -na</i>		
√chad (covers)	+ -na	channa
√chid (cuts)	"	chinna
√tar (crosses)	"	tiṇṇa
√pur (fills)	"	puṇṇa

decline like nouns, but all can be used like adjectives
e.g. bhāsitam = what was said, also means a speech, a saying

Past Participle Active

having eaten, being one who has eaten

root + tāvim or tavant(u), declined like adjectives (very few verbs use this form)

examples:

gahapatissa bhuttavissa

the householder *who has eaten*

sutavā ariyasāvako

the noble disciple *who is learned*

bhikkhū ... vusitavanto katakaraṇīyā

monastics ... *who have lived correctly, having done what has to be done*

Future Passive Participle (gerundive) (kicca)

what should/must/could be done

used like adjectives qualifying nouns which they agree with

root + tabba or anīya or ya (assimilated)

examples:

bhikkhunā kammaṃ kātabbāṃ hoti

this is the deed that *should be done* by the monk

vusitaṃ brahmacariyaṃ, kataṃ karaṇīyaṃ...

accomplished is the spiritual life, done is *what ought to be done*

akiccaṃ karonto kiccaṃ aparādhento

doing what *should not be done* and failing to do *what should be done*

nirālayena piṇḍāya gantabbāṃ

he should go on almsround free from attachment

Present Participle (missakiriya)*present stem + nta or māna, declined like adjectives*

	Masculine			
	nt/nta forms		māna forms	
Nominative:	gacchaṃ gacchanto	gacchantā gacchante	gacchamāno	gacchamānā
Accusative:	gacchantam	gacchante	gacchamānam	gacchamāne
Instrumental:	gacchatā gacchatena	gacchantehi gacchantebhi	gacchamānena	gacchamānehi
Dative:	gacchato	gacchatam gacchantānam	gacchamānāya gacchamānassa	gacchamānam
Ablative:	gacchatā gacchatamhā	gacchantehi gacchantebhi	gacchamānā gacchamānamhā gacchamānasmā gacchamanto	gacchamānehi
Genitive:	gacchato	gacchatam gacchantānam	gacchamānāya gacchamānassa	gacchamānam
Locative:	gacchati gacchante gacchantamhi gacchantasmim	gacchantesu	gacchamāne gacchamānasmim	gacchamānesu

	Feminine			
	ī forms		ā forms	
Nominative:	gacchantī	gacchantī gacchantiyo	gacchamānā	gacchamānā gacchamānāyo
Accusative:	gacchantim	gacchantī gacchantiyo	gacchamānam	gacchamānā gacchamānāyo
Instrumental:	gacchatiyā	gacchantīhi gacchantībhi	gacchamānāya	gacchamānāhi gacchamānābhi
Dative:	gacchatiyā	gacchantīnam	gacchamānāya	gacchamānam
Ablative:	gacchatiyā	gacchantīhi gacchantībhi	gacchamānāya	gacchamānehi gacchamānābhi gacchamānohi gacchamānobhi
Genitive:	gacchatiyā	gacchantīnam	gacchamānāya	gacchamānam
Locative:	gacchatiyā gacchatiyam	gacchantīsu	gacchamānāya gacchamānāyam	gacchamānāsu

	Neuter			
	nt/nta forms		māna forms	
Nominative:	gacchaṃ	gacchantā gacchantāni	gacchamānaṃ	gacchamānāni
Accusative:	gacchantam	gacchante gacchantāni	gacchamānaṃ	gacchamānāni
	<i>rest as masculine</i>			

Special Verb Formations

Intensive does something repeatedly

(root redoubled + normal endings)

e.g. walks up and down

examples:

pāsādapacchāyāyaṃ abbhokāse **caṅkamati**

daddallamānaṃ siriya anomavaṇṇaṃ

tesaṃ **lālappitaṃ** sutvā

Desiderative (tumicchatha)

(root redoubled + sa + normal endings)

e.g. desires to hear

examples:

dhamme desiyamāne **sussūsati**

na ca tena pathavī aṭṭiyati vā harāyati vā **jigucchati** vā

sikkhāya kaṅkhati **vicikicchati**

yo have balavā santo, dubbalassa **titikkhati**

athāparaṃ **parivīmaṃsamāno parivīmaṃsati**

Denominative (dhāturūpakasadda)

noun used as root, and formed according to 7th conjugation

e.g. smokes

examples:

Kathaṇ-ca, bhikkhave, bhikkhu **dhūpāyati**?

Kim kīḷamānaṃ **saddāyati**

Dhammaṃ suddhaṃ **piyāyati**

Nouns

Nouns are normally declined on the stem form of the word, with the endings changing to match their role or function in the sentence. There are three basic sets of declension in Pali: the masculine (including, with small variations, the neuter), the feminine and the pronominal.

The masculine is the most common, but as it will also take some pronominal endings they are often found, and become more common in the later language. There is also a tendency for all words to follow the masculine declension in the later language, so that neuters and occasionally feminines are found declined with masculine endings.

The masculine nominative is more irregular than the oblique forms, and needs to be learned; but most variations in the oblique cases can be inferred:

if the stem ends not in *-a* but *-i*, or *-u* then replace the endings below like this
-a with *-i*, *-u*; *-ā* and *-e* with *-ī*, *-ū* to make the declension.

There are a number of masculine forms which do not follow these paradigms, and those need to be learned separately; these include masculine forms ending in *-vanta*, like *Bhagavanta*), and *-an* (*attan*) which behave unexpectedly in the stem; and *Satthā*, which has somewhat different endings.

Below I give the abstract paradigms of the most frequent forms, followed by illustrative examples. Again these are not complete, but must be supplemented by more detailed works, like Navapadamañjarī (from which most of this section is drawn).

Paradigms

Masculine

Case	Singular	Plural
Nominative	stem + o	stem + ā
Vocative	stem + a, ā	stem + ā
Accusative	stem + am̐	stem + e
Instrumental	stem + ena	stem + ehi, ebhi
Dative	stem + āya, assa	stem + ānaṃ
Ablative	stem + ā, ato stem + asmā, amhā (pron.)	stem + ehi, ebhi
Genitive	stem + assa	stem + ānaṃ
Locative	stem + e stem + asmiṃ, amhi (pron.)	stem + esu

Masculine Forms of the Pronoun

Case	Singular	Plural
Nominative	stem + o	stem + e
Accusative	stem + am̐	stem + e
Instrumental	stem + ena	stem + ehi, ebhi
Dative	stem + assa	stem + esaṃ, esānaṃ
Ablative	stem + asmā, amhā	stem + ehi, ebhi
Genitive	stem + assa	stem + esaṃ, esānaṃ
Locative	stem + asmiṃ, amhi	stem + esu

Neuter

only differs in the Nominative, Vocative and Accusative forms

Case	Singular	Plural
Nominative	stem + am̐	stem + ā, āni
Vocative	stem + a, ā	stem + ā, āni
Accusative	stem + am̐	stem + ā, āni
	<i>rest as masculine</i>	

As with the masculine, the feminine nominative is more irregular than the oblique forms, and needs to be learned; the variations in the oblique cases can be inferred:

if the stem ends not in $-ā$ but $-i$, $-ī$, or $-u$, $-ū$ then replace the endings below like this $-a$ with $-i$, $-u$; $-ā$ and $-e$ with $-ī$, $-ū$ to make the declension.

Feminine

Case	Singular	Plural
Nominative	stem + ā	stem + ā, āyo
Vocative	stem + e, i	stem + ā, āyo
Accusative	stem + aṃ	stem + ā, āyo
Instrumental	stem + āya	stem + āhi, ābhi
Dative	stem + āya	stem + ānaṃ
Ablative	stem + āya	stem + ehi, ebhi
Genitive	stem + āya	stem + ānaṃ
Locative	stem + āya, āyaṃ	stem + āsu

Feminine Forms of the Pronoun

Case	Singular	Plural
Nominative	sā	stem + ā, āyo
Accusative	stem + aṃ	stem + ā, āyo
Instrumental	stem + āya	stem + āhi, ābhi
Dative	stem + āya, assā, issā, issāya	stem + āsaṃ, āsānaṃ
Ablative	stem + āya	stem + āhi, ābhi
Genitive	stem + āya, assā, issā, issāya	stem + esaṃ, esānaṃ
Locative	stem + ayaṃ, assaṃ, āsaṃ, issaṃ	stem + āsu

Examples

Masculine, Buddha

Case	Singular	Plural
Nominative	Buddho	Buddhā
Vocative	Buddha, Buddhā	Buddhā
Accusative	Buddham	Buddhe
Instrumental	Buddhena, Buddhā	Buddhehi, Buddhebhi
Dative	Buddhassa, Buddhāya	Buddhānaṃ
Ablative	Buddhā, Buddhato, Buddhasmā, Buddhamhā	Buddhehi, Buddhebhi
Genitive	Buddhassa	Buddhānaṃ
Locative	Buddhe, Buddhasmiṃ, Buddhamhi	Buddhesu

Masculine, Bhagavā

Case	Singular	Plural
Nominative	Bhagavā	Bhagavanto, Bhagavantā
Vocative	Bhagava, Bhagavaṃ	Bhagavanto, Bhagavantā
Accusative	Bhagavantam	Bhagavante
Instrumental	Bhagavatā, Bhagavatena	Bhagavantehi, Bhagavantebhi
Dative	Bhagavato, Bhagavatassa	Bhagavantānaṃ
Ablative	Bhagavatā, Bhagavatena, Bhagavasmā, Bhagavatamhā	Bhagavantehi, Bhagavantebhi
Genitive	Bhagavato, Bhagavatassa	Bhagavantehi, Bhagavantebhi
Locative	Bhagavati, Bhagavante, Bhagavatasmim, Bhagavatamhi	Bhagavantesu

Masculine, Satthā

Case	Singular	Plural
Nominative	Satthā	Satthāro
Vocative	Sattha, Satthā	Satthāro
Accusative	Satthāraṃ	Satthāro, Satthāre
Instrumental	Sattharā, Satthārā, Satthunā	Satthārehi, Satthārebhi
Dative	Satthu, Satthuno, Satthussa	Satthānaṃ, Satthārānaṃ
Ablative	Satthārā	Satthārehi, Satthārebhi
Genitive	Satthu, Satthuno, Satthussa	Satthānaṃ, Satthārānaṃ
Locative	Satthi	Sattharesu, Satthāresu, Satthusu, Satthūsu

Masculine, muni

Case	Singular	Plural
Nominative	muni	munayo, munī, munino
Vocative	muni	munayo, munī
Accusative	munim	munayo, munī
Instrumental	muninā	munīhi, munībhi
Dative	munino, munissa	munīnaṃ
Ablative	muninā, munito, munismā, munimhā	munīhi, munībhi
Genitive	munino, munissa	munīnaṃ
Locative	munismim, munimhi	munīsu

Masculine, bhikkhu

Case	Singular	Plural
Nominative	bhikkhu	bhikkhū, bhikkhavo
Vocative	bhikkhu	bhikkhū, bhikkhavo, bhikkhave
Accusative	bhikkhum	bhikkhū, bhikkhavo
Instrumental	bhikkhunā	bhikkhūhi, bhikkhūbhi
Dative	bhikkhuno, bhikkhussa	bhikkhūnaṃ
Ablative	bhikkhunā, bhikkhuto, bhikkhusmā, bhikkhumhā	bhikkhūhi, bhikkhūbhi
Genitive	bhikkhuno, bhikkhussa	bhikkhūnaṃ
Locative	bhikkhusmim, bhikkhumhi	bhikkhūsu

Masculine, atta(n)

Case	Singular	Plural
Nominative	attā	attāno
Vocative	atta, attā	attāno
Accusative	attaṃ, attānaṃ	attāno
Instrumental	attanā, attena	attehi, attebhi
Dative	attano, attassa	attānaṃ
Ablative	attā, attato	attehi, attebhi
Genitive	attano, attassa	attānaṃ
Locative	attani	attesu

Feminine, kaññā

Case	Singular	Plural
Nominative	kaññā	kaññā, kaññāyo
Vocative	kaññe, kaññi	kaññā, kaññāyo
Accusative	kaññam	kaññā, kaññāyo
Instrumental	kaññāya	kaññāhi, kaññābhi
Dative	kaññāya	kaññānam
Ablative	kaññāya	kaññehi, kaññebhi, kaññohi, kaññobhi
Genitive	kaññāya	kaññānam
Locative	kaññāya, kaññāyam	kaññāsu

Feminine, ratti

Case	Singular	Plural
Nominative	ratti	rattī, rattiyo
Vocative	ratti	rattī, rattiyo
Accusative	rattim	rattī, rattiyo
Instrumental	rattiyā	rattīhi, rattībhi
Dative	rattiyā	rattīnam
Ablative	rattiyā	rattīhi, rattībhi
Genitive	rattiyā	rattīnam
Locative	rattiyā, rattiyam	rattīsu

Neuter, citta

Case	Singular	Plural
Nominative	cittam	cittā, cittāni
Vocative	citta, cittā	cittā, cittāni
Accusative	cittam	citte, cittāni
	<i>rest as masculine</i>	

Masculine Forms of the Pronoun

Case	Singular	Plural
Nominative	so (yo, ko, sabbo)	te (ye, ke, sabbe)
Accusative	taṃ	te
Instrumental	tena	tehi, tebhi
Dative	tassa	tesaṃ, tesānaṃ
Ablative	tasmā, tamhā	tehi, tebhi
Genitive	tassa	tesaṃ, tesānaṃ
Locative	tasmim, tamhi	tesu

Feminine Forms of the Pronoun, tā

Case	Singular	Plural
Nominative	sā (yā, kā, sabbā, etc.)	tā tāyo (yā, kā, sabbā) (yāyo, kāyo, sabbāyo, etc.)
Accusative	taṃ	tā tāyo
Instrumental	tāya	tāhi, tābhi
Dative	tāya, tassā, tissā, tissāya	tāsaṃ, tāsānaṃ
Ablative	tāya	tāhi, tābhi
Genitive	tāya, tassā, tissā, tissāya	tesaṃ, tesānaṃ
Locative	tayaṃ, tassaṃ, tāsaṃ, tissam	tāsu

Neuter Forms of the Pronoun, taṃ

Case	Singular	Plural
Nominative	taṃ (yaṃ, kaṃ, sabbaṃ, etc.)	te, tāni (ye, ke, sabbe) (yāni, kāni, sabbāni, etc.)
Accusative	taṃ	te, tāni
	<i>rest as masculine</i>	

Masculine Forms of the (Demonstrative) Pronoun, a, ima

Case	Singular	Plural
Nominative	ayaṁ	ime
Accusative	imaṁ	ime
Instrumental	iminā, anena	ehi, ebhi, imehi, imebhi
Dative	imesaṁ	esaṁ, esānaṁ, imesaṁ, imesānaṁ
Ablative	imasmā, asmā, imamhā	ehi, ebhi, imehi, imebhi
Genitive	imassa, assa	imesaṁ, imesānaṁ
Locative	asmiṁ, imasmiṁ, imamhi	esu, imesu

Genderless Pronouns, amha

Case	Singular	Plural
Nominative	ahaṁ	mayāṁ, amhe
Accusative	maṁ mamaṁ	amhe, asme, amhākaṁ, asmākaṁ
Instrumental	mayā	amhehi, ambhehi
Dative	mama, mayhaṁ, mamaṁ, amhaṁ	amhākaṁ, asmākaṁ, amhaṁ
Ablative	mayā	amhehi, ambhehi
Genitive	mama, mayhaṁ, mamaṁ, amhaṁ	amhākaṁ, asmākaṁ, amhaṁ
Locative	mayi	amhesu

Forms of the Pronoun, eka (plural)

Case	Masculine	Feminine	Neuter
Nominative	eke	ekā, ekāyo	ekāni
Accusative	eke	ekā, ekāyo	ekāni
Instrumental	ekehi, ekebhi	ekāhi, ekābhi	ekehi, ekebhi
Dative	ekesaṁ, ekasānaṁ	ekāsaṁ, ekāsānaṁ	ekesaṁ, ekasānaṁ
Ablative	ekehi, ekebhi	ekāhi, ekābhi	ekehi, ekebhi
Genitive	ekesaṁ, ekasānaṁ	ekāsaṁ, ekāsānaṁ	ekesaṁ, ekasānaṁ
Locative	ekesu	ekāsu	ekesu

Forms of the Pronoun, eka (singular)

Case	Masculine	Feminine	Neuter
Nominative	eko	ekā	ekaṃ
Accusative	ekaṃ	ekaṃ	ekaṃ
Instrumental	ekena	ekāya	ekena
Dative	ekassa	ekāya, ekassā	ekassa
Ablative	ekasmā, ekamhā	ekāya	ekasmā, ekamhā
Genitive	ekassa	ekāya, ekassā	ekassa
Locative	ekasmiṃ, ekamhi	ekāyaṃ, ekassaṃ	ekasmiṃ, ekamhi

Forms of the Pronoun, dvi (plural)

Case	3 genders
Nominative	dve, duve
Accusative	dve, duve
Instrumental	dvihi, dvibhi
Dative	dvinnaṃ, duvinnaṃ
Ablative	dvihi, dvibhi
Genitive	dvinnaṃ, duvinnaṃ
Locative	dvīsu

Forms of the Pronoun, ti (plural)

Case	Masculine	Feminine	Neuter
Nominative	tayo	tisso	tīni
Accusative	tayo	tisso	tīni
Instrumental	tīhi, tībhi	tīhi tībhi	tīhi tībhi
Dative	tiṇṇaṃ, tiṇṇānaṃ	tissannaṃ	tiṇṇaṃ tiṇṇānaṃ
Ablative	tīhi, tībhi	tīhi tībhi	tīhi tībhi
Genitive	tiṇṇaṃ, tiṇṇānaṃ	tissannaṃ	tiṇṇaṃ tiṇṇānaṃ
Locative	tīsu	tīsu	tīsu

Forms of the Pronoun, catu (plural)

Case	Masculine	Feminine	Neuter
Nominative	cattāro, caturo	cattasso	cattāri
Accusative	cattāro, caturo	cattasso	cattāri
Instrumental	catūhi, catūbhi	catūhi, catūbhi	catūhi catūbhi
Dative	catunnaṃ	catassannaṃ	catunnaṃ
Ablative	catūhi, catūbhi	catūhi, catūbhi	catūhi catūbhi
Genitive	catunnaṃ	catassannaṃ	catunnaṃ
Locative	catusu	catusu	catusu

Forms of the Pronoun, pañca - dasa

Case	all three genders
Nominative	pañca
Accusative	pañca
Instrumental	pañcahi
Dative	pañcannaṃ
Ablative	pañcahi
Genitive	pañcannaṃ
Locative	pañcasu